

WASHINGTON CITY:  
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON...October 18.

Persons wanting the *Evening Star* in Baltimore, can procure it early every afternoon at Henry Taylor's Newspaper Depot, "San Iron Buildings."

## SPIRIT OF THE MORNING PRESS.

The *Intelligencer* discusses the confidence which the South should place in Northern Whiggery and Democracy, insisting that those who resolved that the repeal of the Missouri compromise has abolished the North from the obligation to admit more slave States into the Union, are just as sound on the slavery question as those who resolved that they would not have repealed the Missouri compromise, nevertheless urge acquiescence in that action as prudent and patriotic. In the course of the article in question, the editor lets off a good shot in insisting that the Democratic platforms in these times are made after the fashion of the signboards, which have a different reading according to the position of the passer-by. The joke is capital, truthful, and applies with equal force to all political platforms of the times. They are but gull traps, designed each to catch more votes than the others. For the position of the New York Harbors our venerable neighbor appears to have supreme contempt—for the men "who praise a 'principle' but denounce its authors and patrons."

The *Union* insists that "the day on which a United North shall refuse admission to a new State upon the ground that its constitution recognizes slavery, will be the last day of the confederacy." The organ also explains that the democracy only have breathed what it characterizes as the storm of sectionalism, bigotry, fanaticism and illiberality brought about by the Union of the Northern Whig party with the Abolitionists and Know Nothings. The *Union* also quotes the Boston *Courier* (whig) upon the recent Massachusetts Know Nothing nominations, as follows:

"A glance at their nominations, so far as they are reported to have been made, will show at once to any one who has a mind to direct his eyes towards them, that abolitionism, and abolitionism alone, has had the control of all the nominating power of this sham-native American organization, and, also, that the abolitionists when it is attempted to foist into public consequence under the pretense of a talent and in political standing as they are dishonest with regard to the platform which they have so eagerly pressed forward to occupy."

"Very one of the candidates who has been known before as a politician has been known as an anti-slavery man, and it may be safe to say of the whole body of the nominees of the new party, that they are rancorous, ultra, and unmitigated abolitionists. If any one of them has at any time within half-a-dozen years been connected, politically, with any other party than an anti-slavery party, we should like to know it. The free-soil party has sent out to the voters of Massachusetts its own candidates for Congress, in the guise of 'know-nothings,' and with only the frail disguise of which new converts to any faith are apt to clothe themselves to conceal their former character from the world. We never had any particular favor for the politicians of this uneasy and fanatical sect, and respect for its members will not be augmented by the fact that they are now converting to palm off upon the people their second-hand discredited politicians as members of a new and a fresh party."

**THE NEXT CONGRESS.**—The following is the result for members of the next (Thirty-fourth) Congress, in the States where elections have been held, compared with the present (Thirty-third) Congress:

34th CONGRESS.	33d CONGRESS.
Dem. Opp.	Dem. Whigs.
Arkansas.....	2
California.....	2
Florida.....	1
Illinois.....	5
Indiana.....	3
Iowa.....	3
Missouri.....	1
Minnesota.....	20
Ohio.....	12
Pennsylvania.....	9
Rhode Island.....	1
South Carolina.....	6
Texas.....	21
Virginia.....	43
Wisconsin.....	34

Opposition majority, 44; Democratic majority in the Thirty-third Congress, 10; anti-Administration gain in 64 members elected, 54. There are 143 members yet to be elected from twenty States: an equal number (74) to be chosen from the slaveholding, as from the non-slaveholding State.

The *New York Tribune* argues that the southern Whigs of Congress who supported the Nebraska bill and thus abandoned the Whig party, are responsible for the fusion of the northern Whig party with the Abolitionists, and pleads that such a course was rendered necessary to withstand the "aggressions of the slave power," and all that sort of thing.

**THE PRESS REPUDIATED BY THE CATHOLIC CLERGY.**—The *New York Mirror* says: "The late Roman Catholic Council in this city came to the conclusion that the connection between the church and their self-constituted organs should be publicly severed; and that, when an organ was to be recognized, it should be placed in charge of competent theologians, and confined within strict limits of theology. Such sheets as the *Freeman's Journal*, the *Celt*, the *Boston Pilot*, the *Irish American*, and *Brownson's Review* will, under this decision, be secularized."

How much better it would be for Christianity every where if the clergy had less to do with politics and newspapers! While they gain power in politics, they retrograde in religion.

**MOSSIA AND HER ENEMIES.**—The *New York Mirror*, in discussing the aspect of European affairs, says:

"The chances of Russia look desperate, but far better would it be ultimately for liberty and civilization that her boundaries were unbroken, than that the 'enlightened' despotism of the old throne-propping allies should prevail. It is our judgment, Russia would be a more tolerable master of Europe, than France, England, and Austria."

But one thing must be confessed: there is no real power of numbers of stone walls, that can stand before the modern science of war as practiced by France and England. The hired armies of the old Persians, Carthaginians, Greeks, and Romans, with their elephants and mythic-armed chariots, could not have resisted for an hour such a force as the allied generals commanded."

The Nova Scotia coal arriving at New York, instead of being landed duty paid, for consumption, is sold in bond for re-shipment to China and other foreign ports. Some cargoes have been taken up for California, under the belief that, before it can reach there, the reciprocity treaty will be in full force.

One hundred and eighteen thousand German emigrants arrived at New York from foreign ports during the first eight months of the present year.

## WASHINGTON NEWS AND GOSSIP.

**Presidential Candidates.**—The late elections bid fair greatly to complicate the next Presidential contest. We find all those around us, who a week or so ago, were very sure of the election of this or that distinguished gentleman, completely dumfounded at the utter state of uncertainty into which the fall elections, so far, have cast every thing of the sort. It strikes us that the Democratic party are to be congratulated on one effect which these elections have already had: this is, on the instantaneous check they have put upon the disposition of gentlemen tacked each to the coat-tail of some particular Democratic aspirant, to labor to get him the nomination, rather than in the cause of the principles they profess. Not long since most of the Democrats seemed to be Buchanan men, or Douglas men, or Hunter men, or devoted to the fortunes of some other leading man; now, however, ever, all who have not left the party and turned Know Nothings, to be on the apparently strongest side, seem to be content to be Democrats, anxious only for the selection of the strongest possible candidate to bear aloft the Democratic banner. Nevertheless, there will be a tremendous struggle for the Democratic national nomination. As General Cass is understood to have laid aside all pretensions, his very large force of Democratic politicians are understood to have divided between Messrs. Buchanan and Douglas—the former being understood to be fairly in the field. Mr. Buchanan falls heir to most of the Cass politicians east of Ohio, while Mr. Douglas gets those from the Western States. General Cass had none worth mentioning in States south of Maryland.

These elections have already raised up strong parties of "strikers" for various distinguished Whigs, Mr. Clayton, Mr. Fillmore, and Gov. Seward, each being spoken of as the man to bear aloft the Fusion banner. That is, those who sympathize with the idea of a purely Northern party to embrace the Whig party of the North, Abolitionism, Know Nothingism, and the Maine Liquor law, are unanimously Sewardites; while those who are for fighting the battle on Whiggery and Know Nothingism only combined, are for Mr. Fillmore or Mr. Clayton. The Southern Know Nothings take particularly to Mr. Fillmore, while those of the North (out of New York) who, being Whigs, are yet not Abolitionists, are for Mr. Clayton, owing to the well understood bitter hostility which all the higher law wing of the Whig party bear to the distinguished ex-President, that wing of the party out-numbering the other ten to one in all the non-slaveholding States. It strikes us, however, that it is much too soon for rational men to be making any calculations on the subject. The only thing appearing clear to us, is that the next President of the United States is to be elected by the House of Representatives, and that he is to be the man for whom the South will vote in a body, as they certainly will for some one, who will then require but few more votes to be elected; which said votes are obtainable, as against any candidate identified with the purposes of Abolitionism.

**Business before the Pension Bureau, &c.**—The business of the Pension Office has been kept up to date for the last nine months. All letters are now answered the day after they are received and registered, except when they relate to cases that require a thorough examination. In some instances the examinations require that information should be obtained from other bureaus, in which cases delays are unavoidable. These delays, however, are exceptions to the general rule. For instance, all applications for land bounty have to be sent by the Pension Office to the Third Auditor, the Second Auditor, or the Adjutant General, for a verification of the service claimed by the applicant, and are returned with the proper certificate. These applications are now made at the rate of about forty a day; and such is the promptitude with which they are disposed of, that not more than one hundred and fifty cases are now on hand, including those that are sent to the rolls for the purpose aforesaid. The consequence is, that the business with the Pension Bureau that used to be done by agents residing in the city of Washington, is now done almost entirely by the parties interested, or by persons residing near them. This causes some complaint on the part of agents located here, that there is nothing doing in the Pension Office. But we opine the Commissioner's annual report will show that there has been no lack of business during the last year. We shall be disappointed if it does not appear that more than three thousand revolutionary claims have been favorably adjudicated, and more than half a million of dollars distributed on account of revolutionary services, besides the annual current pensions to those that are upon the pension list. When the correspondence of the office was six months in arrears, this business was chiefly done by agents resident in this city, who were paid from twenty to fifty per cent for their services, but which they now lose on account of the prompt manner in which correspondents from a distance are answered by the bureau. Our friends, the agents, may therefore have cause of complaint; but the community will not sympathize with them so long as they receive what the agents lose. Indeed, during the last year or two, so general has been the improvement in the manner of transacting business here in all the branches of the Executive offices, as to greatly reduce the business of all those gentlemen who have been employed in the settlement of the affairs of clients with the Government, until agents who four years ago were making from \$3,000 to \$5,000 per annum, are complaining that they cannot now realize more than one hundred dollars per month from their profession.

**Progress of the Mexican Boundary Commission.**—We understand that letters have been received from Mr. Charles Radziminiski, the secretary of the Commission, dated at Powder Horn, near Indianola, Texas, October 2d. Major Emory, the Commissioner, left that station on the 30th September, on route for the theatre of his operation, taking with him all the members of his party, except some who were sick, and Mr. Radziminiski, who remained to take charge of the wagons, the schooner conveying which was coming in sight as he wrote. He expected to follow after the Commissioner the next day. From the acknowledged ability and energy of Major Emory, and the chief officers assisting him, we look forward to an early and successful completion of the extensive, laborious, and hazardous field operations, connected with this important survey.

**Governor of Wisconsin.**—The Hon. Barstow, is in this city, attending to the interests of the State in connection with the Land Office Bureau.

**Clerical Appointments, Removals, and Promotions.**—The following gentlemen were removed from the office of the Sixth Auditor (Post Office Department): Charles H. Durham and George M. Dale, both of the second class.

W. A. Coburn and J. W. Anderson, promoted from the first to second class in their stead.

A. H. McKee, of La., and Wm. B. Hart, of New York, appointed to first class.

Charles B. Shirley, second class, removed from Third Auditor's Office.

James M. Smith, promoted from first to second class, in his stead.

Dr. A. H. Sanders, of Va., appointed to a first class clerkship, in place of J. M. Smith, promoted.

**The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, G. W. Manypenny, Esq., has returned to Washington, after a tour through the Indian territory of the Northwest.**

**The Current Operations of the Treasury Department.**—On Monday, the 16th of Oct., there were of Treasury Warrants entered on the books of the Department:—

For the redemption of stock.....	\$3,651 87
For the payment of Treasury debts.....	150 00
For the Customs.....	4,340 62
Covered into the Treasury from Lands.....	371,417 40
Covered into the Treasury from Customs.....	18,094 06
Covered into the Treasury from miscellaneous sources.....	16,913 30
To be funded under the act of 28th of January, 1847.....	150 00
For the War Department.....	104,014 91
For re-paying for the War Department.....	5,691 64
For the Navy Department.....	211,985 21
For re-paying in the Navy Department.....	1,137 74
For the Interior Department.....	16,209 00

**TUESDAY, October 17.**

For the redemption of stock.....	\$174 11
For paying other Treasury debts.....	22,476 87
For the Customs.....	5,015 75
For the War Department.....	30,922 64
For re-paying in the War Department.....	30,922 64
For the Navy Department.....	12,681 72
For the Interior Department.....	10,682 01

**PERSONAL.**

Henry S. Mott, Esq., the newly elected Canal Commissioner, who received such a heavy Know-Nothing vote, has just replied to a letter of several friends, in which he disavows any connection or sympathy whatever with the order, and declares that he belongs to but one party—and that the Democratic party. Previous to the election he made public a similar statement. The fact that Mr. Darrie, his whig opponent, is an adopted citizen, probably had something to do with the result. During the evening of Monday he received a large number of his friends at the Merchant's Hotel, Philadelphia, when a Jackson medal was presented him in the name of the Democracy of Philadelphia, by Chas. W. Carrigan, Esq., in a few eloquent and pertinent remarks, and was received by Mr. Mott in a neat speech.

## THE EUROPEAN WAR.

The files of papers brought by the Baltic are filled with accounts of the progress of the war between the Russians and the allies, from which we condense a few items:

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The Austrian Ambassador at Paris, called on Mr. Drouyn de Lhays to express the satisfaction of his Government at the successes of the allied armies.

**THE STORMING OF SEBASTOPOL.**—We learn that the Russian artillery was arranged in three batteries, and that the Russian force was quite 50,000 men, including a fair proportion of cavalry. The battle commenced at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and at 3 o'clock the Russian position was carried by the bayonet. Marshal St. Arnaud and Lord Raglan commanded personally. The English and French troops protected the passage of the Alma from the sea. Gen. Thompson (French) was shot in the abdomen, supposed fatally; and General Canrobert was wounded in the shoulder.

**SECOND DEFEAT OF THE RUSSIANS.**—From the small number of guns or prisoners taken by the allies at the Alma, on the 21st, we infer that their (the allies') success amounted to no more than driving the Russians from their position on the heights. At all events, Prince Menshikoff had managed again to bring his forces into order, and on the 23d of September, he gave battle to the advancing forces in the plains of Kalantai, on the river Katcha. After a sanguinary engagement, which lasted some hours, the Russians were totally defeated, and pursued to their entrenchments before Sebastopol. Here they appear to have made a third stand, and to have again offered battle to the invaders.

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At Liverpool, Manchester, and other cities, the news was welcomed by the ringing of the church bells, and by the display of flags. At London, the Lord Mayor and the civic authorities shortly before 10 o'clock, on the evening of Saturday, Sept. 30, proceeded to the Royal Exchange to proclaim the victory of Alma.

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The same paper has the following: "Major Emory was daily expected at San Antonio, at late dates, en route to the Mesilla valley. A part of company A, from Fort Belknap, had arrived at Austin, and was awaiting orders to go to San Antonio, to become the escort of Major E. on the expedition."

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